

Appendix J

Chapter 4 Lead/Copper Rule Notifying Customers of Test Results

- Illinois EPA “Lead Consumer Informational Notice Certification Form” (*Pg. J-2*)
- Informational Notice Templates (*Pg. J-3*)



Illinois

Environmental Protection Agency

Lead Consumer Informational Notice Certification Form

Please complete this form and return to: Lead/Copper Coordinator, Illinois EPA /BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276. If you have questions, please call the Lead/Copper Coordinator at 217-785-0561.

PWS Name: _____ PWS No. _____
 Contact Person: _____ Phone : (____) _____
 Today's Date: _____

Monitoring period to which the notice applies (e.g., June – Sept. 2009): _____

The last result for the period was received from the laboratory on: _____

All results were provided to consumers by (date): _____

Please **initial** each box verifying that the mandatory requirement was completed

The water system also certifies that these results and the following information were provided to such persons within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring
<input type="checkbox"/>	An explanation of the health effects of lead
<input type="checkbox"/>	Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact information for your water utility
<input type="checkbox"/>	The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms

DELIVERY METHOD

Please **initial** each applicable box

The result/information notice was distributed by the following method(s)

<input type="checkbox"/>	By Direct Mail
<input type="checkbox"/>	By Hand Delivery
<input type="checkbox"/>	By Electronic mail
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Official Custodian

I, _____, hereby certify that the lead consumer notice and result has been provided to each person it serves at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested.

Signature _____ Date _____

Title _____

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to \$10,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to \$1,000.00 for each day the failure continues a fine up to \$1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center
 IL 532-2195 PWS 236

Lead Result Informational Notice Templates

There are five (5) templates to choose from. Depending on the results and the lead 90th percentile, you will need to choose the Information Notice template that best fits your situation. Before selecting a template, you will need to know the lead 90th percentile value for the sample period. If you do not know how to calculate the 90th percentile, Appendix C - Interpreting Results gives step by step instructions to calculating the 90th percentile value.

Once you have calculated the 90th percentile value for all the samples collected during the monitoring period, select the appropriate information notice template for each sample result. However, for simplicity, Template 1 is a generic template and can be used for all situations.

Template 1 can be used for all situations.

Template 1

This is a universal template (photocopy ready fill in the blank). This template can be used for all situations (wording cannot be changed since some of the language is mandatory).

The Templates below provide customized information

Template 2

Use this template if both the homeowner's result and the 90th percentile are below the lead action level of 0.015 mg/l.

Template 3

Use this template if the homeowner's result is below 0.015 mg/l; however, the 90th percentile is above the lead action level of 0.015 mg/l.

Template 4

Use this template if the homeowner's result is above 0.015 mg/l; however, the 90th percentile is below the lead action level of 0.015 mg/l.

Template 5

Use this template if both the homeowner's result and the 90th percentile are above the lead action level of 0.015 mg/l.

Important Note about Templates: For Templates 2 through 5, the information in *italics* is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed.

Remember the unit conversion: 0.015 mg/l (parts per million) = 15ug/l (parts per billion)

Template 1

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results for Lead

Sample Location: _____

Date Collected: _____

Dear _____,

We would like to thank you for your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. Below is the lead result for the sample location listed above. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water follows. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the _____ community water supply at _____ and ask for _____.

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

_____ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

_____ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb). This result is BELOW the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

_____ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb). This result is **ABOVE** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

The 90 percentile value for our community water supply was _____ parts per billion (ppb).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. **Do not** use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Template 2

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results Template

[Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed]

Dear (Consumer's Name),

[Insert name of your water system] appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of *[insert data from the laboratory analysis of the sample collected-make sure the value is in pbb]* was reported for the sample collected on *[date]* at your location, *[insert address of customer]*.

We are happy to report that your result as well, as the 90th percentile value for our water system, is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than

the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at *[insert your water system's phone number]*. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results Template

[Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed]

Dear (Consumer's Name),

[Insert name of your water system] appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of *[insert data from the laboratory analysis of the sample collected-make sure the value is in pbb]* was reported for the sample collected on *[date]* at your location, *[insert address of customer]*.

We are happy to report that your result was below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion. However, the 90th percentile value for our system was above the lead action level.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health

concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at *[insert your water system's phone number]*. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

[Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed]

Dear (Consumer's Name),

[Insert name of your water system] appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of *[insert data from the laboratory analysis of the sample collected-make sure the value is in pbb]* was reported for the sample collected on *[date]* at your location, *[insert address of customer]*.

Your result is greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion. However, the 90th percentile value for our water system was below the lead action level.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at *[insert your water system's phone number]*. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

[Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed]

Dear (*Consumer's Name*),

[Insert name of your water system] appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of *[insert data from the laboratory analysis of the sample collected-make sure the value is in pbb]* was reported for the sample collected on *[date]* at your location, *[insert address of customer]*.

Your result is greater than the lead action level and the 90th percentile value for our water system is also greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, USEPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). *The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. *The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We **strongly urge** you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. If the current, or a future, lead 90 percentile for the community water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assured that we are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include; monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if needed.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at *[insert your water system's phone number]*. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider or local health department.